

MM 54

S17 ea

12

The Eastern Oriel Opened.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BEFORE

THE SOCIETIES OF ST. GEORGE, ST. ANDREW, AND ST. PATRICK,
IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, TORONTO,

ON St. George's Day, 1849,

HAVING ALSO REFERENCE TO THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION
STONE OF KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, ON THAT DAY :

BY

HENRY SCADDING, M. A.,

OF THE COLLEGE OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, CAMBRIDGE, ETC. ETC.,
CHAPLAIN OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE.

Published by Request.

TORONTO,

ROGERS, THOMPSON, & CO.

MDCCCLIII.

The Canadian Civil Service

1911

ANNUAL ADDRESS

1911

THE CANADIAN CIVIL SERVICE
OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

By the Hon. J. H. G. B. B. B.

THE CANADIAN CIVIL SERVICE
OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

WILFRED S. WILSON, M. A.

OF THE CANADIAN CIVIL SERVICE
OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

TORONTO

ROBERT THOMSON & CO.

1911

MM 54
S 17 ea

The Eastern Oriel Opened.

THE
ANNUAL ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BEFORE

THE SOCIETIES OF ST. GEORGE, ST. ANDREW, AND ST. PATRICK,
IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, TORONTO,

On St. George's Day, 1842,

HAVING ALSO REFERENCE TO THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION
STONE OF KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, ON THAT DAY :

BY

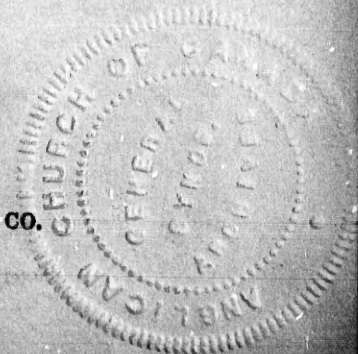
HENRY SCADDING, M. A.,

OF THE COLLEGE OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, CAMBRIDGE, ETC. ETC.,
CHAPELAIN OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE.

Published by Request

TORONTO,
ROGERS, THOMPSON, & CO.

MDCCCXLII



177E-1-100882

TORONTO HERALD OFFICE, NEW STREET.

The Eastern Oriel Opened.

DANIEL VI. 10.

"HIS WINDOWS BEING OPEN IN HIS CHAMBER TOWARDS JERUSALEM, HE KNEELED UPON HIS KNEES THREE TIMES A DAY, AND PRAYED, AND GAVE THANKS BEFORE HIS GOD, AS HE DID AFORETIME."

WE have in these words presented to us one of the many beautiful examples of a pure and simple patriotism, to be found in the Holy Scriptures. The prophet Daniel—the person here spoken of,—had left his native land in early youth; he had been carried off together with others of his fellow-countrymen as hostages to a distant heathen land, where in addition to the painful feeling of being strangers and foreigners, they had to experience the degradation also of being captives and vassals. Daniel however, from certain qualities—the special gifts of God—discovered in him by the Babylonish king, became elevated to a situation where his captivity must almost have ceased to be irksome. He had become the lieutenant of the king throughout the broad province of Babylon. But amidst all the oriental pomp and deference that surrounded him he retains his simplicity of character. He exhibits to us, in common with many other examples held up for our imitation, a grand secret in the attainment of excellence;—he adheres to the first principles that had been instilled into his mind in childhood: he had been taught—perhaps at the lips of a mother—to love his God and his country,—and well do we see him in maturer years, in the midst of snares of no ordinary kind, putting in practice the early lesson. He clung in the heathen land to the worship of his God, and to the remembrance of his home. And these principles sustained him in his integrity. Young though he was when snatched from the paternal fire-side, his generous and susceptible heart had taken in upon its tablets many an undying picture of his native

land. These pictures in his exile would often be brought forth and affectionately surveyed ;—and they would brighten up into increased loveliness whenever the natural longing of his bosom would turn his desires towards his home. Three times a-day, with his windows open towards Jerusalem did he pray and give thanks. In his mind's eye as he gazed out from his casement, he would see the holy city as it was still imaged forth in his memory :—he would see it as it existed in his young days,—the hills standing round about her as of yore ; Mount Zion, never to be removed ; the glorious temple sanctified by the visible presence of the Lord of heaven and earth ; the wreaths of smoke ascending from the altar ; the white-robed priests ; the pillared cloisters ; the worshipping crowds. He would tread again the streets where his childish footsteps trod ; he would gaze upon the Royal roof that once sheltered him,—the hearth that shed so cheerfully around him its household light. Neither would he fail to call to mind the illustrious history of the nation whose sacred metropolis he was thus in spirit revisiting ; he would remember the wonderful manner in which God by his providence and miraculous interference had marked that nation as His own. He would not forget that in that nation the whole world was ultimately to be blessed ; he would reflect that *that* nation was his own ; that the blood of the race, nay, of the very family of that race, which was to bring salvation to all men, was flowing in his veins ;—and as these images and recollections mirrored themselves within the chambers of his soul, he felt, without doubt, a glow of honourable pride rush over him, and he gave thanks before his God.

He saw however some darker features in the scene. At the time spoken of in the text, Jerusalem was under a cloud ; her palaces had been sacked ; her houses rendered desolate ; her temple plundered ; her priesthood scattered ; the fire upon her altars quenched ; the crowds that thronged the sacred courts carried away into captivity. While the exiled Israelite thought of these things his patriotic heart was pained for his country ;—but firm in the faith that could convince him, that God was able out of the very fragments of her battered walls to raise up children unto Abraham, and that, however frowning the economy of Providence might seem, the pledged word of divine Truth was powerful and must at last prevail. As he looked therefore through the windows of his chamber towards his home, he prayed ;—he prayed, it can scarcely be hazardous to suppose, that the adverse day might be shortened, and that prosperity might again speedily reign in the divinely-favoured land.

Brethren ! we this day, as we have done aforetime, open our windows towards Jerusalem. We have been taught by early precept and holy example, as well as by natural instinct, to love our native land. Far away from the scenes that we gazed upon in our childhood, we often feel the yearning desire which springs from separation : our faithful spirit often flies back to hover over the unforgotten spots ; but the anxious cares of every-day duty quickly draw her away from the cherished contemplation ;—on this anniversary however she not only flies back to hover over those scenes,—she settles down and rests joyfully upon them ;—and we are permitted to make a deliberate commemoration of the country we so endearingly call, Home. We fix our mental eye upon her broad vallies ; we see the flood of vernal sunlight pouring down upon her rejoicing hill-sides ; our delighted memories render all but palpable to us her countless hedge-rows redolent with the blooms of May. We wander again through her sequestered lanes ; we look in at the doors of her lowly cottages ; we seat ourselves beneath the outstretching arms of her venerable trees ; we inhale the fragrantcy of her groves, her gardens, and her fields ; we listen to the natural music of her birds ; the well-remembered murmur of her brooks and gushing waters. We hail the wide-spread panorama that lies stretched forth beneath us as we stand on one of her antient hills ;—and gazing upon venerable cities, thickly scattered spires, wide-wandering rivers,—blue Ocean in the distance,—rich refreshing verdure on every side,—we fancy we see, as they lie before us bathed in the glowing hues of bright and happy spring,—we fancy we see God's blessing visibly resting upon them all. When sights and sounds like those to which I have referred,—sources of so much pure pleasure—have been made to surround our path, by the Giver of all good,—ought we not to dwell upon and to value them ? Ought we not ever in the reminiscences of our boyhood's home, to recal the fair appearances and sweet utterances of nature, which are peculiar to that home, and gratefully draw forth from the cabinet of the brain, the vivid pictures that still preserve to us the one,—the faithful shells that yet retain for us the other ?

But it is not merely considerations of this description—considerations relating only to the physical and the picturesque, that bind us to the land from which we have sprung : we see far nobler claims demanding our love and veneration. We remember the high and envied rank she holds among the nations. We see her sitting among them the arbitress of war and peace ; liberating the slave ; protec-

ting the oppressed ; adjusting the equilibrium of the interests of christendom. We see her, as it were, the heart of the civilized world ; the head-quarters and source whence the pulses of human amelioration in other lands receive their law of motion. We see in her unparalleled moral grandeur an object to love and venerate. We are proud to be a people connected with such a land. We all believe that the time will at some period come, when the whole earth will be filled with the knowledge of God ; that is, that true religious principles will mingle themselves with the motives of men in all nations, and that the effects on the human character will be glorious. Now in our father-land, on which we this day fix our gaze, we see an approximation to this ; we see there some of the happy results partially worked out, which we expect to see manifesting themselves in all the world. We see there a people attaining as it were to the stature of men ; with intellects quick, ready, well-disciplined, thoroughly equipped ;—a people influencing by these their high prerogatives, the millions of the globe ; and foremost in all science and discovery, because freed by the prevalence of divine Truth from the thralldom of superstition, which cramps the mind when engaged even in secular contemplations. We cannot forget that it was in the free and enlightened atmosphere of Christian England that Bacon first introduced reason and common sense into the investigations of philosophy ; that Newton was first enabled to expound without alarm the laws of nature ; and a thousand other gigantic minds have been encouraged to unfold their multifarious powers for the good of men. The parent country publicly leans herself upon the everlasting arm of the Most High God : she has emblazoned upon her banner, the Holy Cross, and in that sacred hieroglyphic she holds up to the world her high resolve **BY THAT ALONE TO CONQUER**. She derives the principles and precedents of her national polity from the Word of God, and Christianity is with her part and parcel of the law of the land. And there is scarcely to be found a better corroborating proof of the truth of Scripture, and of the verity that there is a God who judgeth the earth, than *her* history affords when compared with that of other nations. What in truth is all history but the record of God's Providence ? And what do we find in it with regard to England, but that what His Word declares is true, **THOSE THAT HONOUR ME I WILL HONOUR** ? For what has marked the parent-country since the time when first she lifted aloft in the midst of darkness the now inextinguishable torch of God's truth,—but a career of unparalleled glory, and an extraordinary elevation in the intellectual

character of the people ?—And however the political economist may attribute such facts to other causes, we, as Christian men, can attribute them to nothing else but to a fulfilment on a grand scale of the promise **SEEK YE FIRST THE KINGDOM OF GOD AND HIS RIGHTEOUSNESS, AND ALL OTHER THINGS SHALL BE ADDED UNTO YOU.** As we gaze upon such a country as this, we cannot but be proud that we are hers;—we give thanks before our God for the privilege; and we pray that the precious oil of His benediction which has been so copiously poured upon her head, may descend to the very skirts of her clothing, and prosper even us her exiled children, and all our undertakings.—In gazing forth this day upon our native land, we have none of the dark features that threw a gloom over the pious prophet when he was looking towards Jerusalem. We see in our view, no symptoms of decay or ruin: we detect nothing like decrepitude in her movements; her eye has not waxed dim; neither has her natural force abated; we see life and vigour in every department of her economy;—and all the workings of her illustrious, time-established system, giving as full proof of long and happy continuance, as the joyous event so recently celebrated throughout the wide domains of Great Britain has done of perpetuity to the reigning house of their Sovereigns.

But while we are retiring thus this day into the quiet recess of our Eastern Oriel, and fling wide our casements to catch the cheering breezes borne in to us on the wing of memory from the land of our fathers,—

“While to the session of sweet silent thought

We summon up remembrance of past hours,”

let us not overlook the present, and the happy prospect that lies more immediately around us. By glancing for a moment at the country we inhabit, we clearly see the immensely-important influences that are every day flowing in upon it from its intimate connection with the country we this day commemorate,—influences becoming stronger every year, and working out results for our population, which are inestimable in the formation of their character. The ancient English straightforwardness, simplicity and energy,—the old veneration for law and good order,—are no unfamiliar qualities amongst us. Every year of the duration of our filial relationship to the father-land serves only to confirm the sterling traits and high tones which are being gradually ingrained into our character as a people. Our very physical appearance (in consequence of these circumstances) retains its native look. The intonations of our voices still stamp us as genuine children of the great insular family which is so rapidly over-

spreading the globe. The style of the substantial homesteads that are beginning to line our great thoroughfares; the aspect of our towns,—the very vehicles in our streets,—our habits, tastes, and recreations, all denote the descent of which we can boast. In fact, we have been taught, as our forefathers were, and in the same form of words, to “fear God, and honour the king,” and to cultivate our own peace of mind by an unvarying deference to constituted authority, until our country—the triumphs of science annually tending to annihilate distance—has become in effect an integral portion of the Mother Country herself, a noble suburban precinct to metropolitan England, separated from her only by the Ocean-moat that has guarded so faithfully and well her antient shores;—a land where the children of the isles, when they relinquish the shelter of their native skies, may retain all their old home-feelings, and experience no greater change, when they transfer themselves to our shores, than they would, were they to pass from one broad county to another, within the limits of their island-home.

There was a wise and beautiful practice prevailing among those who emigrated from one of the antient cities* of Greece, to carry along with them to the country they were about to occupy, some of the fire that was always burning upon the altar of the common Temple of the parent city; which fire was always placed and maintained in a similar situation in the newly founded colony. It would seem as if our Mother Country had desired us her children to adopt, in spirit if not in act, the same usage; for from the earliest times of the history of this vast dependency of the Empire, it has been manifestly her earnest desire and effort that we should be put in possession of English institutions. These one by one, at various times have been introduced amongst us; but it has remained for our eyes to see the addition of the crowning gift of all—a grand national seminary for the training of those members of the Commonwealth who are likely in after life to be called upon to fill high and difficult offices in Church and State. The deeply felt regret at the long delay in the realizing of such an essential element of every thoroughly furnished state, is quite forgotten in the gratification which we all experience in witnessing the auspicious commencement of the good work this day. It was a part of the clear-sighted and comprehensive policy of the original organizer of the Province of which this city was the capi-

* CORINTH. For an eloquent reference to this usage, see page 5 of *Greece, Pictorial, Descriptive and Historical*, by the Rev. C. Wordsworth, D.D., Head Master of Harrow.

tal, that such an establishment, as a depository and citadel of universal science, should raise its sacred towers amidst our woods even in *his* early day.† He deemed himself happy to be permitted to bring in his hand for the people whom he was to govern, a transcript of the MAGNA CHARTA of Great Britain,—but he well knew what a necessary accompaniment to such a gift was a system of manly training for the minds of all those who should hold offices of influence and responsibility among their fellow subjects. And could his sound and noble views have been carried into effect, happy would have been the results at this distant period, when the long desired institution would now have lifted its stately front amongst us, venerable with the antiquity of nearly half a century.—But again, I would add, all the regret this day vanishes, when our eyes are actually about to behold what a wise and far-seeing SIMCOE devised, what a beloved and venerated COLBORNE gave an earnest and foretaste of,‡—at length in the act of being matured and consummated by the intelligence and discernment of a worthy successor of both,—whose deed of this day will be blessed by our children's children to the latest generation. The inhabitants of those fair sister-nations from which we have sprung, have long been reaping the precious fruits of the munificent educational foundations of their antient forefathers; from their colleges and learned halls have issued those noble trains of profound scholars and practical men that have contributed to raise to so high a pitch the national character: and let us remember that in many instances the beginnings of those venerated institutions were in their day, far humbler in their character than will be those of the institution in which, from the auspicious recollections and associations of this day, we are all about to feel so lively an interest. And it was from a deep sense of the incalculable

† *Vide* the Extracts from the Correspondence of Lieut. Gen. Simcoe, published by the Hon. P. B. De Blaquiére; and further Extracts, more recently printed in *The Church* paper.

‡ UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, which for a long period was popularly called the MINOR COLLEGE, with reference to the larger and more complete Establishment, to which it was intended to be introductory. The following was the Grace after Meat—a modification of one of the venerable Eton Graces—used after the Banquet given to the Pupils of Upper Canada College, in the Hall of the College, on St. George's day: "Tibi laus, Tibi honor, Tibi gloria, O sancta et beata Trinitas. Sit nomen Domini benedictum, et nunc, et in perpetuum. Laudamus te, Pater Cælestis, pro IOHANNES COLBORNE, viro egregio, hujus Collegii Fundatore, cæterisque benefactoribus nostris; submissè rogantes te, ut tuis donis rectè ad tuam gloriam utentes in hoc sæculo, te, unâcum fidelibus in futuro, feliciter perfruamur, per Christum Dominum nostrum."

blessings, hourly flowing out upon a nation from such institutions as exist in our respective fatherlands, that I ventured last year, as you will remember, to draw the attention of the patriotic Societies now again before me, to the truly munificent boon and royal distinction which, at so early a date was destined for the inhabitants of this town. May the device of that banner which will wave so auspiciously over the august ceremonial of this day, be predictive of the principles that shall for ever prevail, as well within the studious walls now about to spring from our soil, as among ourselves as a grateful community. In that blood-red cross you view the symbol and epitome of the religion of the Saviour of men. It is the adoption of its divine principles into the systems of nations and institutions that ensures their success, their glory and perpetuity. Has not the believing adoption of those divine principles obtained for the parent state and her munificent educational institutions, their great honour and success? Will not the faithful adoption of the same principles do the same for us?

Allow me now briefly in conclusion to refer to the charitable object which this your annual address, always, among its other designs, keeps in view. It is in anticipation of the immediate and continual arrival of fresh bodies of our fellow countrymen on our shores, that the Society of St. George desires to lay in funds for the exercise of its patriotic benevolence. We do not like to confine ourselves to those very impalpable things, good wishes,—we do not like to say to the hungry, *Be ye fed*, and to the naked, *Be ye clothed*, withholding at the same time food and raiment from them; but we desire to give practical proofs of our good will to our brethren. By the instrumentality of our society, and the sister societies, much good may be, and actually has been done in departments of life which fall not within the sphere of other benevolent societies. In the unfixed and unsettled portions of the community, during the season of immigration, much benefit has been derived from our efforts. To the aged and infirm, to the widow, and fatherless orphan, have been afforded the means of either returning to their native country or removing to some other portion of the Province, where friends or relations were waiting to welcome and provide for them, thus preventing their becoming burdens on the community. To the sick, medical aid is afforded; to the necessitous, loans of money, and to the indigent, food, raiment and shelter; whilst to the emigrant not requiring any of these descriptions of aid, faithful information and advice are given; and in many instances employment for industrious persons

is provided. To the furtherance of these and similar objects the annual subscriptions of the association of St. George, are appropriated, together with the fund formed and supplied by your contributions at this your annual address on the day of our patron Saint. Let the happy view which we this day glance at, as we affectionately gaze towards the home of our fathers,—let the new hopes and inspiring prospects opening upon us from this day's auspicious event, render you, this moment, as you have proved yourselves in time past, generous and munificent contributors in aid of the charitable cause which the Society of St. George, in common with the other patriotic Societies, desires so earnestly to promote.

THE END.

